

example of the press to party purposes. That paper which formerly did him more than justice and paid him the highest compliments as a soldier and civilian—whose editor at one time could designate no other man whom he considered so qualified for the responsible place of Secretary of War—was now lending itself to the circulation of the most discreditable calumnies against him and endeavoring to persuade his countrymen that he was a coward and a Federalist. He alluded to the evidence upon which the Enquirer sought to fasten the accusation that he was a black-cockade Federalist—i. e.—the remarks of Mr. Randolph in the Senate of the United States. He said that the attack of Mr. Randolph was met at the moment it was made and effectually disproved.

He passed a high encomium upon the genius of that remarkable man, and, said, those who knew Mr. Randolph, knew that he never gave up a point in debate, or receded from his ground any where until convicted of error. The fact that he made no answer to the charge, is proof to any familiar with his character that he himself was satisfied that he had erred. General Harrison explained the foundation of Mr. Randolph's charge, made at a moment of temporary irritation. He said old Mr. Adams refused to adopt against France the measures which his party desired, and showed himself in that respect, at least, more an American than a Partizan. It was that course of policy of Mr. Adams which commanded his approbation and induced him so to express himself at the time. Mr. Randolph remembered the expression but probably forgot the particular subject of it, and thus the very fact which proved him to belong to the republican party of 1800 long years afterwards is separated from its attendant circumstances used to prove him a Federalist. Gen. Harrison expressed himself with much earnestness on the injustice which was thus attempted to be inflicted on his character in his native State, in which when truth and virtue had suffered violence every where else, he had hoped they would survive.

General Harrison alluded to several other instances of gross misrepresentations or absolute falsehoods—industriously and shamefully propagated by a party press. "It seems almost incredible, fellow citizens," said he, "but it is true that from a long speech, filling several columns, of a paper, two short sentences had been taken from different parts of it,—these two sentences separated from their context, are put together, my name attached to them, and published throughout the land as an authentic document." He deplored that state of public sentiment which could tolerate such a system of party action, and trusted for the honor of his country and the hopes of liberty, that the reformation of such abuses would soon be wrought out by the force of a pure and healthy public opinion.

"Why, fellow citizens," said General Harrison, "I have recently in that House (pointing to the State House) been charged with high offences against my country, which, if true, ought to cost me my life." "Yes," said he, "accusations were there laid to my charge which being established, would subject me even now, to the severest penalties which military law inflicts—for, I have always held that an officer may not escape the responsibilities of misconduct by resigning his commission. These charges are not made by my companions in arms, by the eyewitnesses of my actions, by the great and good and brave men who fought by my side or under my command. They tell a different story. But their evidence, clear, unequivocal and distinct—the testimony of Gov. Shelby, the venerable hero of King's Mountain of the gallant Perry and of many brave and generous spirits who saw and knew and participated in all the operations connected with the battle of the Thames—the evidence of impartial and honorable men, the concurrent records of history and the authority of public opinion, are all cast aside, in deference to the reckless assertions of those who were either not in being or dandled in the arms of their nurses!" General Harrison said, he acknowledged these calumnies were disagreeable to him. His good name, such as it was, was his most precious treasure—and he did not like to have it mangled by such calumniators. Were it his land which they were seeking to destroy—were it the title deeds to his farm that they are endeavoring to mutilate, he could bear their efforts with patience and smile even at their success. But he confessed notwithstanding his perfect confidence in the justice of his country and the decision of an impartial posterity, that these ruthless attacks upon his military character affected him unpleasantly. This policy of his adversaries constrained him to consider himself as now on trial before his country. He was not reluctant to be tried fairly. The American people being his court and jury—his adversaries held to those rules of evidence established by common sense and common right—he feared not the result of the strictest scrutiny, and would cheerfully submit to the decision of a virtuous and enlightened community. He asked but for fair dealing and final justice—no more.

General Harrison alluded to several other instances of gratuitous and unbounded calumny, having no shadow of apology in any fact for their invention and publication. He spoke of the battle of Tippecanoe, of the death of the brave and lamented Daviess, whose fall had been ascribed to him. He said the whole story about the White Horse was false, and that the fate of the gallant Kentuckian had no connection whatever with his own white mare, which, by accident, was not rode on that occasion by any one. In remarking upon the slanders connected with the battle of Tippecanoe he said their refutation, one and all, was found in the proceedings of the Legislature of Kentucky, and especially in the extraordinary confidence reposed in him by the gallant Governor and people of that State, when they subsequently honored him with the command of their army, composed of the choice spirits of the land, the best blood of Kentucky. Gen. Harrison spoke with deep emotion of the trust reposed in him by Kentucky on the occasion alluded to, and said that the commission which made him the commander of that brave and patriotic army of Kentuckians, he had always held as the most honorable commission which it had been the fortune of his life to have conferred upon him.

He referred to a very recent story got up in his own neighborhood and sent forth to the world, corroborated by the scent of an affidavit—which represented him as confessing to a young man on a steamboat that he was an abolitionist, and that, although he voted against restrictions on Missouri, he did so in opposition to the suggestions of his conscience, &c. He said the narrative bore on its face the proofs of its absolute falsity—and when he pronounced it a fabrication, without the semblance of a fact or a word for its basis, it was not because he thought it required a contradiction, but to evince the recklessness and desperation of his political enemies, who seem to have given up every ground of hope, save that which they found in vilifying his name. "It is a melancholy fact, fellow citizens," said Gen. Harrison, "that the advocates of Mr. Van Buren should so forget what belongs to the character of an American citizen, and do so much violence to the nature of our free institutions, as to place the great political contest in which we are now striving upon an issue such as this. I would not accept the lofty station, to which some of you are proposing to elevate me, if it came to me by such means. I would not, if I had the power to prevent it, allow the fair fame of my comrade to be unjustly assailed and wounded even for the attainment of that lofty aim of a noble ambition. Nay, I have often defended Mr. Van Buren against what I believed to be the misrepresentations of my own mistaken friends and others. Fellow citizens, if Mr. Van Buren be the better statesman, let us say so—I shall be the last man to raise an objection against it, or to desire to impose restraints upon the utmost independence of thought and action, and the freest expression of feeling and opinion. I owe a frank and generous adversary—such a man I delight to embrace—and will serve him according to my ability, as cheerfully as my professed friend. But that political warfare which seeks success by foul detraction, and strives for ascendancy by the ruin of personal character, merits the indignation of honest men, is hateful to every generous mind, and tends too surely to the destruction of public virtue, and, as a consequence, to the downfall of public liberty."

General Harrison apologized for occupying his fellow citizens so long. He said he would but mention one more of the latest slanders which had come to his knowledge. A German paper published in Cincinnati, almost under his own eye, puts it forth with apparent sincerity, that "General Harrison, now a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was, many years ago, when a young man an aid to Gen. Wayne during his Indian wars—and that whenever young Harrison found that a battle was coming on, he always ran off into the woods." (Again there was a loud and irrepressible laughter.) The editor forgot, said the General, when he served up this little dish, that the only possible security to young Harrison's scalp, on the approach of a battle with the Indians, was in keeping out of the woods! Such a story as this can only excite a smile here, it is true said Gen. H., but this paper circulates not alone in the United States—copies of it are probably read in Europe, where our history is less known, and where the contradiction of such silly falsehoods may possibly never come.

"It has long been proverbial of old soldiers, fellow-citizens," continued Gen. H. "that they delight to go back to other days and fight their battles over again. When I began this address to you I intended only to speak of my far-famed 'COMMITTEE OF CONSCIENCE-CREEPERS' and the 'IRON CAGE' in which they confine me, but I have unwittingly taken advantage of your kind disposition to listen to me, and extended my remarks to other though kindred topics. I will only add that, although they have made a wide mistake who make me dwell in an 'Iron Cage,' the unlucky wight who put me in a Log Cabin was a little nearer the truth than he probably supposed himself to be." It is true that a part of my dwelling-house is a log cabin, but as to the hard cider—the laughter which followed the

allusion to the "hard cider" branch of the story drowned the voice of the speaker.)

But, said, Gen. Harrison, admonished by the proverb, that you may ascribe my long speech to the common infirmity of an old soldier, and bring me under the suspicion of the loquacity of age, I will conclude these hasty and unpremeditated remarks by thanking my fellow citizens of Columbus for their politeness on the present occasion as well as for the friendly feelings of which they have uniformly and often heretofore given me so many gratifying proofs.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

Milford, Pa. June 27, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
Gen. William Henry Harrison,  
OF OHIO.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
John Tyler,  
OF VIRGINIA.  
FOR SENATORIAL ELECTORS.  
John A. Shulze, of Lycoming,  
Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland,

Col. Johnson said (in Congress)—  
"Who is General Harrison! The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country. Of the career of General Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

For the sake of political effect the loco loco federalists are trying by falsehood and garbled extracts to convince the people that General Harrison is an abolitionist. The following proceedings we think will satisfy every one who reads, that Martin Van Buren, who voted in the New York Legislature in favor of negro suffrage, still adheres to his predilections in favor of the blacks. By the laws of the Territory of Florida, negroes are not admitted as witnesses against white men. In the month of May, 1839, a Naval Court Martial was held on board the United States ship Macedonian, then lying in Pensacola Bay, for the trial of Lt. George Mann Hooe, (of Virginia,) of the United States Navy, on charges and specifications preferred against him by Commander Uriah P. Levy. For the purpose of convicting Lt. Hooe, James Mitchell, the steward, a negro servant of said Commander Levy, and Daniel Waters, a negro cook, and private servant of the prosecutor Uriah P. Levy, were called and examined, notwithstanding the protest of Lt. Hooe against their being admitted as witnesses on account of their being negroes, and by the laws of the Territory incompetent. The trial progressed until the 5th of June, when the court entered upon its judgment; the conclusion of which was, that they sentenced the said Lt. George Mann Hooe to be dismissed from the West India squadron. These proceedings were approved by the Secretary of the Navy. On the return of the President of the United States to the Seat of Government, Lt. Hooe addressed a remonstrance to him, complaining of the irregularities of the Court, severally, and particularly of the irregularity of admitting negroes to be examined as witnesses. The president after examining the proceedings returned them with the following endorsement.

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference. M. V. B."

The following preamble and resolution was introduced by Mr. Botts, a member of Congress from Virginia.

"And whereas the introduction of negroes and private servants of the prosecutor as witnesses to testify against the characters of gentlemen of the navy, in service of their country is a practice though sanctioned by the President of the United States, that will not be justified, and ought not to be tolerated by Southern men, or 'Northern men with Southern principles' and, if not corrected would operate as a serious to the Navy, to the humiliation of its officers, and to the infinite discredit of the Government:

Resolved, therefore, That the Secretary of the Navy be required to communicate to this House a copy of the proceedings of the Court-martial held for the trial of Lieutenant George M. Hooe, that his wrongs may be promptly redressed and the evils complained of corrected without delay.

This resolution was voted down by the Van Buren members of the House. Comment is unnecessary.

The grain looks very promising here.

OFFICIAL.  
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE FROM 1824 TO 1838.

Letter

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of Expenditure, exclusive of the Public Debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

June 28, 1838.—Read, and laid upon the table.

Treasury Department, June 27, 1838.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to lay before the House a statement showing the amount or expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838."

I am, very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution in the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1838.

For the year	1824,	\$15,330,144 71
Do.	1825,	11,490,459 94
Do.	1826,	13,062,316 27
Do.	1827,	12,653,095 65
Do.	1828,	13,296,041 45
Do.	1829,	12,660,460 62
Do.	1830,	13,229,533 33
Do.	1831,	13,864,067 90
Do.	1832,	16,516,338 77
Do.	1833,	22,713,755 11
Do.	1834,	18,425,425 25
Do.	1835,	17,514,950 28
Do.	1836,	30,858,164 04
Do.	1837,	*39,164,745 37

NOTE.—The foregoing sums, include payment for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was \$5,610,404 36.

T. L. SMITH, Register.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Register's Office, June 27th 1838.

\*This sum is subject to small variation on the settlements of the accounts of the Treasurer.

UNOFFICIAL.

Contrast the expenses of the government under the present, with those of former Administrations: then read the following, and reflect before you vote!!!!!!

The following are literary extracts from the Secretary of War, and the message of the President of the United States on the subject of the increase of the army of the United States.

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve, this would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in defence of the country whenever called upon or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be eight years—four years in the first class and four in the reserve; one fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service, every year, passing at the conclusion of the first term into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from military duty every year, and twenty five thousand fresh recruits, de received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia under certain regulations be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be likely to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrollment, the number of days of service and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation—a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

Here is the endorsement of this monstrous project by Mr. Van Buren, in his last annual message:

"The present condition of the defenses of our principal seaports and navy-yards as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

The following is the 17th section of the plan of details proposed by the Secretary of War for the organization of the militia of the United States, thus recommended by Mr. Van Buren, by which the power is to be given to the President to assemble such numbers at such places and such times, within their respective districts as he may deem necessary—not exceeding twice in one year. The people are required if called on, to perform military duty beyond the

limits of their own States, at the will of the President—there being only eight districts in the Union—and consequently several States in a district.

We have only to call your attention to the universal prediction made in 1833, at the time of the removal of the deposits, and reiterated down to the present time, viz.—That, when the Federal executive obtained unlimited control over the public purse, the next step would be to raise a standing army.

Here it is in its full proportions!!!

The next step towards the downfall of this republic, under the false garb of democracy we leave you to conjecture. In the mean time you are entreated to pause before you strike this fatal blow, at the liberties of your country.

"17th. That the President of the United be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor —days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the U. S. and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge."

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the above extracts are true copies from the reports of the Secretary of War, and from the message of the President of the United States April 18th, 1840.

R. GARLAND, of Louisiana,  
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee,  
JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia,  
Thos. CORWIN, of Ohio,  
M. H. GRINNELL, of New York.  
J. C. CLARK, of New York,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, of Mass.  
TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut.  
Executive Committee.



FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting held in the Court House in the town of Milford, pursuant to public notice, on Wednesday the 17th June, to make arrangements for celebrating the next Anniversary of our National Independence, H. S. MOTT was chosen Chairman, and GEORGE BIDDIS and JOAN FINCH, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated, it was

Resolved. That a committee consisting of ten persons be appointed to carry into effect the object of the meeting. Whereupon Henry S. Mott, Britton A. Biddis, John H. Brodhead, John Finch, Henry Barnett, Horace L. West, Walter A. Colony, Solomon Newman, Robert R. Palmer and James S. Wallace, were appointed said Committee.

H. S. MOTT, Chm'n.

GEORGE BIDDIS, }  
JOHN FINCH, } Sec's.

Mechanics Celebration,

IN THE BOROUGH OF STROUDSBURG.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements held at the Court House on Thursday evening, June 25, the following proceedings were agreed upon.

One gun at daybreak, 13 at sunrise and bells rang,—at 12 o'clock, noon 26 guns.

Procession to form at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, and march through the principal streets to the Presbyterian Church, in the following order, viz:

1. Military.
2. Revolutionary Soldiers.
3. Clergy.
4. Orator and Reader of the Declaration.
5. Citizens and Banner.
- The exercises in the Church to be as follows:—
- 1 Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Flannery.
- 2 Anthem by the Choir.
- 3 Reading of the Declaration of Independence by William Davis, Esq.
- 4 Ode by the Choir.
- 5 Oration by John D. Morris, Esq.
- 6 Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hyndshaw.
- 7 Ode by the Choir.
- 8 Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Hyndshaw.

After which the procession will again form at the Church, and proceed to Mrs. Margaret Eagles, where dinner will be served and toasts drank.—The whole to be conducted with the best order and decorum.

Tickets, each 50 cents, to be had of either of the committee. A general invitation is given to all to join in the celebration.

HENRY MANNERS, Pres't.

JOHN A. CARTER, Sec'y.

ARKANSAS.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of Thursday last, says;—We learn by a gentleman who has just passed through Arkansas, that not only has the Log Cabin fever seized upon the people there, but that it is very doubtful whether the vote of that State (heretofore conceded to Mr. Van Buren) will not be given to Harrison. These are not very great matters, but in common with numerous other indications they show the popular current. Mr. Kendall has need of three hundred thousand extras, if he expects to arrest the torrent of public opinion.

DIED,

In this place on the 22d inst, of Scarlet fever, after a sickness of three days, SARAH ELIZABETH only child of the Rev. Ralph Bull, aged 3 years and 3 months.